

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
 SHIP COMPANY,

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.**

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC"
 will be despatched for San Francisco, via
 Yokohama, on **TUESDAY**, the 8th January.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00

To London..... 325.00
 To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application..... 330.00

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

C. D. HARMAN,
 Agent
 Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**
**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE**

STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

"ABYSSINIA,"
3,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander,
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.,
via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY.

he 10th January, 1889, at 3 P.M.
To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA"
on 7th February and S.S. "PARTHIA" on 7th
March.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with
steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports and

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.)	\$160.00
To San Francisco.....	175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	250.00

10. Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, answer, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 9th January.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the 9th January.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
Apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. (11

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR:

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
 PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
 ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAM-
 BURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
 BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
 PORTS:

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

—+—

*B. Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the Australian Steamers.*

RUSSIA, for the principal places in
ON SUNDAY, the 20th day of January,
1880, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"BAYERN," Captain Mergell, with MALES
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 19th of January, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board after 1 p.m.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess.
For further particulars, apply to
MEISCHERS & Co

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1948.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.
WILL SHORTLY BE
READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE
ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE
PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR
1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY"
has again been enlarged and is
THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND
ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND
PUBLISHED IN THE
FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the
Office of "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Port
in the large portion of Asia comprised between
Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the
Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok,
Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,
Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea,
British North Borneo, the British Colony of
Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
It also contains the Principal Treaties between
European countries and the United States and
the countries East of the Straits, including the
Treaties and Conventions between China and
Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the
United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru,
Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions
of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and
Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and
Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports,
with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the
Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and
other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations, and all Public Bodies and Companies,
Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men,
and other Residents, have supplied the necessary
matter, upon forms specially sent for that pur-
pose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and
Military portions have been taken from the
latest published official lists and revised at
Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been
spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a
handy and perfectly reliable book of reference
for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above
"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889
contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS
employed in Steamers making short voyages
from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES
of the Principal Government Officials, the Lead-
ing Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,
Professional Men, Justices of
the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;
The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
showing the proposed Reclamations and all
recent additions and improvements,

AND
A Mass of interesting information on various
subjects, culled from the most trustworthy
sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE
IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE
A CHAPTER ON SPORT,
(amended and corrected to date)
dealing with almost every branch of the subject
including RACING, CRICKET,
ATHLETICS, AQUATICS,
&c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES
at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW,
and AMOY, with times, and other interesting
particulars, carefully compiled from the most
reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR
EAST," a *volume* for all classes of
sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889
is printed on a superior quality of Paper,
and is the best printed and most handsome
bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an
Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong or any other part
of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers
Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium.
It has an extensive circulation in all Ports
between Singapore and Newchwang, in the
Australian Colonies, the United States, and
the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges
has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate.
Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work
are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISE-
MENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various
Ports, or to the Office of
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
at Pender's Hill, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE,

CHOCOLATE CREMES,

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER

SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,

FIGS,

JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb and 1lb Boxes.

RIMMEL'S

FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of questions of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

On the 4th January, at East Point, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. A. RODGER, of a daughter. (61)

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, by special licence, at 25, Mosque Street, by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, ALEX. W. R. COBBAN, Hongkong, to ADA MARIA, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., Bow, London, E. (60)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

To be compelled to go with the times, to keep moving, to have the steady course of business disturbed by innovation or competition is always unpleasant; but to-day it is inevitable, and the alternatives are either retirement from business, or complete extinction. The commercial down-grade is avoidable or inevitable, as we will, but fortunately there need be no down-grade at all.

There is more real, substantial and profitable business extant now than ever; but there are more competitors for it. The competition is no longer from one's fellow citizens or countrymen, but from citizens of the larger world outside Great Britain, who have been educated to look upon the earth as an open market, and to view every one of the 1,500 millions of its inhabitants as possible customers. It is one of the peculiar features of the reign of Queen Victoria that commercial progress of an almost revolutionary character has marked each decade—all changes have been consecutive, consequential, and accumulative in momentum to such an extent that the whole conditions of business are changed, and the business man of 1888 is as unlike the old-fashioned citizen of 1838 as a North-Western Express is to a Royal Mail stage coach.

Free trade; the electric telegraph; rapid, safer, and economic travelling—steam; improved machinery, consequent upon a wider knowledge of science and a larger application of its principles; improved education; the enormous increase of populations, trades, industries, and cities in habitable areas, as in North and South America and Australasia; the assimilation of ancient civilization with enormous populations, such as India and China, to Western ideas. Add to these the discoveries and supplies of gold; the increase in the varieties of food, clothing, manufactures, and the frequent changes of fashion, taste, procedure; the smaller stocks; the more frequent supplies; the shortened credits; the increase of commercial travellers;—and then to remember that these changes are not peculiar to England only, but to the whole world;—all these altered conditions are enough to stagger men who are not actually in the thick of the commercial battle. If to these considerations we add that education of a more commercial type has prevailed in the United States, Germany, and Belgium, and indeed throughout Europe, and that the product adds not only the severity of commercial

competition in production, but still more fiercely in distribution—we shall be able to thoroughly appreciate the commercial difference between 1838 and 1888.

It is more than possible that of all the various classes which are connected with trade the middleman, whether agent or merchant, has suffered most severely in modern competition, because the tendency is to dispense with the services of intermediaries, and to save middle profits. This tendency is an illogical and pernicious deduction of human greed, but the attempt brings its own punishment. It is well known that certain thoroughly distinctive processes of business have been proved practical and useful, so much so that departures therefrom generally end in disaster. If a merchant turns manufacturer he often loses what he has acquired as a distributor in learning what to practise and avoid in production. If a manufacturer tries to save agent's profits, he very often falls a prey to a wily correspondent, with whom trading ends in loss; whereas had he encouraged the business of the negotiator, agent, merchant, or other lawful intermediary, his trade might have become extensive, continuous and prompt. It may with all courtesy be submitted that these middlemen, agents, or merchants, have too often only themselves to thank when the producer tries to reach the buyer or consumer without their aid. As a rule it has been because merchants and agents were wanting in that enterprise and energy so necessary to make likely buyers buy, that makers, when overburdened by stock that wanted moving, tried themselves to find buyers, and so passed middlemen by. Producers do not generally want to deal direct. In production they can always allow for the usual expenses of distribution, whether as commission to the agent or to defray the publicity necessary to creating demand. It follows, therefore, that if a merchant cries out because trade is bad, he has the remedy very much in his own hands.

The only opening for merchants appears either to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, or, where a profit can be made, or to utilize their capital as bankers; or to make a new departure altogether, and lead by enterprise, as heretofore, the business of England with all the world. Fortunately the opportunity is not only ripe, but the means are ready. But the means may present an exceedingly unpleasant alternative to the proud and indolent—extinction or retirement and a large and remunerative modern business. The remedy is in publicity, and to secure publicity merchants should be prepared to spend liberally.

This publicity is an inevitable condition of modern business. It is consonant with the inclination of human nature, and it is indeed an outcome of plain common-sense. To publish is to make known—to make known is to create inquiry and demand. The honesty of the manufacturer in production, the enterprise of the merchant to promote distribution and supply—to take the article to the market where it is wanted,—completes a transaction, the complement of which is publicity. It is only right to add that this is quite a modern phase of business; but the policy and the practice are both right, and are proving themselves to be among the true essential conditions of modern trade, thoroughly recognized in America where even professional men advertise. Common-sense English merchants of the highest standing although they do not advertise here, do advertise in the commercial press of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa through their branch houses in those colonies! To do so as plainly and boldly here is only a matter of time.

Briefly, the purpose of this journal has been to present facts, fortified by statistics. Its policy is national and patriotic—for English industries and English merchants. The Germans, the French, and the Americans look after their export trade through admirably-edited export journals. We are glad to record that the loyalty of this journal to English interests was recognized from the first, and gradually as it became known the sympathy of our leading merchants has been extended to it; the circulation has been largely due to them, and their interests in the many advertisements appearing therein are acting beneficially for the merchants themselves. It may be stated that this paper is absolutely neutral and independent of any single mercantile firm. We rigidly keep clear of all commercial complications, and the policy, leaving all incidents to make a leading medium between China, Great Britain and her Colonies, and to promote business for all concerned, on the now admitted necessity of publicity being indispensable to English merchants and manufacturers alike.

Some mental wreck, or other, wrote to our ultra-respectable morning contemporary early this week asking the acting editor to draw attention to the indecent costumes

of the new Highland Regiment, particularly when the men are in "rickshas, and piling on the agony with all the eloquence of the shrieking sisterhood. We have waited a few days to see if this gentleman with the *cacothus scribbles* would raise his Ebenezer again, but as he has not done so we propose to now give him a short sharp shock.

In reading his contribution we were reminded of a little story we once heard, which ran something like this—A middle-aged old maid was walking out by the river with a post-captain—a dry old stick—when she suddenly suggested that they had better turn off into a lane. He asked the reason why, and she coyly remarked that there were "some horrid men bathing up there," pointing far ahead. He looked keenly at her, murmured that she "had better eyes than he," laughed to himself, and followed her. "A Correspondent's" letter will admit of the same reply. He wants the Highlanders to be prohibited from using "rickshas because he is morally certain that they do not wear trousers under their kilts, "as I have myself verified." Fancy the virtuously vicious old Grundy stooping down in Queen's Road to "verify" the absence of a soldier's underclothing, and then actually getting a blushing family journal to "draw its readers' attention" to the omission! But as a matter of fact this puritan Paul Pry saw nothing of the sort, as a much better authority than he is assures us. The men are always fully dressed when out of barracks, and their uniformly good conduct since they have been here is some guarantee of their regard for the requirements of Society. The screed of the observant correspondent is apparently directed against the Highland dress generally—he seems to forget that these are the men whom the Russians, when flying from their redoubts at Sevastopol, called "putticated devils," and whose bare knees—to be Hibernian—have never turned their backs on the enemy. His piteous plaint is as childish as it is unpatric; indeed we scarcely know which to wonder at most—the indecent curiosity of the fellow who wrote—we are assuming that it was a man—or the thick-headedness of the editor who gave it publicity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JUDGE Denny, Adviser to the King of Korea, left Shanghai on the 30th ult. for Japan, on his way to Seoul.

A WOMAN who had been previously convicted of kidnapping was visited with the well-deserved sentence of six months' imprisonment for enticing a young girl out of the colony.

THE purchasers of the *Great Eastern* made a good bargain when they bought her for £20,000. After some days' sale of her materials £21,000 was realised and the auction was not completed.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"The weather has been exceedingly mild so far, and if it continues like this we shall have to look to Tientsin for a supply of ice for next summer. The declination of the sun is northerly again, and Sol is coming back to our Northern hemisphere."

Inspector Perry summoned Oscar Weagener, of Messrs. Stohrer and Hirst, 35, Praya Central, for neglecting to report the number of firearms on his premises to the Registrar-General. It was proved that the defendants had been warned, and had two or three rifles in their possession, but had failed to report. As the rifles were only samples, and the offence one of oversight, a fine of \$1 only was imposed.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*:—"Among other evidences of the growth of Tientsin is the sad necessity for enlarging the foreign Cemetery. A space about equal to the original area has been recently enclosed and laid out by the Municipality. A handsome mortuary chapel, which has been greatly needed, is nearly completed, but work on it has been suspended for the winter. It promises to be an architectural ornament to the place which now boasts of more than five buildings. A hearse was recently added to the funeral properties, and it seems wonderful that the community should have gone on so long without so necessary an article of public furniture."

THE Japan *Mail* reports that at about eleven o'clock on the forenoon of the 25th ult., the body of a man was found in an unoccupied house at Yamabukicho, Nichome, Yokohama. The neck was encircled by a long piece of silk crape, with which it is believed the man had been strangled. The body, which was naked, was discovered by a Mr. Kumagai Magoschichi, to whom the house belongs, and who had gone there to inspect his property. The case was immediately reported to the police, and after some time the body was identified as that of Dr. Kaneko Anzai, aged 66 years, a physician of Chinese medicine, who resided at Masagochi, Ichome, Yokohama. It appears that soon after nine o'clock on the evening of the 21st, a man whose age was judged to be about 25 years, went to the old doctor's house, and asked him to render his assistance to a person at Chojamachi, who had become suddenly ill. The doctor left home with the messenger, but did not return, and various enquiries had been set on foot to discover the cause of his absence. The police have not yet made an arrest.

THE water in the river at Tientsin was exceedingly low on the 15th ult.; and it was expected that the plain would get well drained during the winter and next spring.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THIS other day a boy on the Praya was found with \$250 worth of silk in his possession, which he could not account for. It has now been identified as belonging to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. The case was again remanded to-day, by Mr. Wodehouse.

A HOT wave is being anxiously looked for at Newchwang. A correspondent there wrote to a gentleman in Hongkong to-day that the temperature is fifteen degrees below zero; and the natives are only kept warm by reading Spurgeon on "Sheol."

AN impudent attempt at still robbery was made yesterday morning in a rice shop in First Street. Three men went in, ostensibly on business, and whilst two engaged the attention of the master and shopman the third rifled the two cash boxes, cramming \$250 into his pockets. He was caught, and he carried too much weight for the distance, a 10-day he was doomed to grind wind for six solid months.

It is announced that the Pope, whose fondness for journalism is well known, is about to start a large, popular penny paper for the people, with sound Roman Catholic views. Many leading articles will be written at the Vatican. He has donated 1,500,000 francs for the purpose, and has suggested that fifty copies of the forthcoming number be sent to every parish priest in Italy for distribution. We purpose exchanging with the mighty organ of the Vatican.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* learns that the Customs authorities in Korea have sent circulars round the Korean ports, notifying the public that a branch of the Chinese Post Office has been started in that country, in connection with the Customs, and that mail matter will be accepted for any of the Postal Union countries. Chinese Postage stamps may be had at any of the Korean Customs Offices. Hitherto only the Japanese Post Office forwarded mail matter from Korea to Postal Union countries.

It is astonishing, says our Tientsin contemporary, how rapidly the opposite bank of the river is being transformed by the Railway and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Companies. Where a couple of years ago there was scarcely even a mud hut we now see solid buildings rearing their heads, substantial wharves, pile drivers, vast heaps of coal, and a constant movement of trucks and trains. The crossing of the river in small ferry boats is the worst part of the business, which however will next year be remedied by the bridge which will then be erected; and the railway will by that time have taken its place among the common-places of our existence. The approval by the Throne of the Memorial of the Viceroys and Commissioners of the Railway petitioning for the extension of the line to Tientsin was received in Tientsin on Monday, and it is now therefore nearly certain that the line will be proceeded with next year.

The presentation of a public memorial to the 58th Regiment took place this afternoon on the Parade Ground, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. Hon. P. Ryrie made the presentation, which was to consist of a piece of plate, but this was not ready, so the address on parchment was handed over instead. Colonel Anderson duly responded. We are compelled to hold over a detailed account until Monday. The following letters refer to another presentation. They speak for themselves:

Hongkong, January 4th, 1889.
Dear Sir,—Before the departure of the 58th Regiment for Shanghai the Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club, during the past three years from the month of July of the 1886, have been very anxious to give you the pleasure of presenting to you a memorial of their appreciation of your services during the past three years.

Yours, &c.,
Arthur K. TRAVERS.

The Band President, the 58th Regiment.

Murray Barr, Esq., January 4th, 1889.
Dear Sir, I am directed by Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the 58th Regiment to thank you for the Memorial presented to them by the Hongkong Cricket Club. We are very anxious to give you the pleasure of presenting to you a memorial of their appreciation of your services during the past three years.

Yours, &c.,
E. O. SMITH, Lieut.,
Northamptonshire Regt.,
Band President.

Arthur K. TRAVERS, Esq., Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimshun* and *Yomiuri Shimshun* have, says the Japan *Daily Mail*, had a difference of opinion as to Count Yamagata's visit to Europe. The *Yomiuri*, it seems, advised the Minister to devote his attention to the study and observation of only the most important things, and not to waste the valuable time at his disposal on frivolous matters. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, points out that the names of these two eminent men are well-known all over Europe and have even become familiar to Japanese by reason of the fact that Count Ito availed himself largely of their advice when he visited Europe some years ago. "Few European statesmen would be inclined to devote their time to a stranger or to study Japanese affairs," the two scholars mentioned, however, have given considerable attention to Japan, and always treat with great hospitality any Japanese who may call on them. They may, of course, be many visitors to them who cannot profit by their ideas, but that is not the fault of Dr. Gneist or Dr. Stein. To a person of intelligence and education their conversation will be most beneficial, and Count Yamagata is therefore urged not to miss the opportunity of calling on them.

THE American community in Shanghai are signing a petition to the President of the United States, who takes office in March next, asking for the retention of General Kennedy as Consul-General.

FEARS are expressed, says the *Huigo News*, for the safety of the steamer *Provincia*, which left Kobe on the 2nd ult., at daylight direct for Singapore, and has not since been heard of. The *Provincia* had on board 2,000 tons of coal.

In the opium case decided yesterday both fines have been paid, and notice given of appeal. If the decision is supported by the higher Court Detective Inspector Quincey will have a little cumshaw of about \$1,200 to draw—half the fines and value of the opium.

A TELEGRAM dated Tientsin the 17th ult., and published in the London *Times*, reads as follows:—"The Chinese Government have received information to the effect that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Korea, which provides for Korea being placed under Russian protection. Commenting on this, *The Times* says:—The Chinese, of course, may be mistaken, but the tenor of the telegram seems to indicate that they entertain no doubt that such a treaty has been concluded, and the news is in harmony with recent events.—*The St. James's Gazette* observes:—We cannot pretend to regret that Russia has given another cause of offence to a formidable and implacable enemy. For Russia to take Korea under her protection,—according to the terms of the alleged treaty, will be to add one more item to the long score which is running against her. The Chinese Empire has resources in her enormous population which Russia will find at least equal to her own. For many years China has remained invincible by reason of her powers of passive resistance. Defeat an army or cut off a province; the huge Chinese Empire seems to be none the weaker and hardly the smaller. But the recent development of military and naval science amongst the Chinese has raised the empire to the rank of Powers which may be counted as active and offensive belligerents."

THE steamship *Diamante*, which arrived the other day from Manila, brought to several residents of the Colony, ourselves included, two slips of printed paper in the Spanish language, one being a faithful translation of an article we published in our issue of the 31st October, last, headed "Monasticon" and dealing with the shady side of claustral institutions, and the other detailing some scandalous proceedings which took place in the Convent of St. Clara at Manila, in 1883. Comparing the two documents together, it will be easily seen that the Manila publisher has thought fit to give our article the unimpeachable support of facts which have recently occurred in the Philippines, showing that there, as everywhere else monasticism, which may be appropriately termed concentrated clericalism, has been productive of innumerable social and domestic scandals—of those very evils, in fact, which it claims to have a special mission to extirpate. We will give a succinct account of the "*Escandaloso, horrendo y funible delito perpetrado en el Monasterio de Santa Clara por un Fraile Franciscano, Vicario de la misma, or Scandalous, horrid, and punishable crime perpetrated in the Sta. Clara Monastery by a Franciscan friar, Vicar of the same.*" In August 1883, when Don Joaquin Jovellar was Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, the Santa Clara Monastery was the scene of a scandalous outrage. At about 9 in the evening an Ensign who was passing near that establishment heard a woman's voice calling for help; he reported the occurrence to the nearest police station, and two armed policemen under a corporal proceeded to the spot. On inquiry the distressed person said she would give full information if they would take her from her place of confinement. The officer in command of the station was then communicated with, and by his orders a ladder was improvised and the lady brought down into the street. She was conveyed to the Civil Governor of the Province, who, having taken down her verbal explanation of the case, summoned the Monastery authorities to open the doors of the establishment for further enquiries. The summons not being obeyed, the Governor-General was communicated with, and he repaired to the convent gate and intimated that as General of the Islands he had power to raze the building to the ground if its doors were not opened to him. They were then admitted, and this is what was discovered. The lady complainant declared that she had been confined in a cell and fed on bread and water for refusing to comply with the licentious desires of the Vicar of that establishment, whose importunities the Abbess fully supported. She also stated that at that time there were three nuns in various advanced stages of confinement. These allegations were proved by Señor Candela, and the whole party, composed of the Governor-General, the Civil Governor, and the Commander of the Veteran contingent discovered the remains of several babies who had been buried in the Convent. The nun who was instrumental in eliciting these revelations, by name Pepita Estrada, was charged with lunacy by the Monastery people; but the authorities took the matter in hand, and a petition was formulated requesting the Abbess's expulsion and perpetual imprisonment, and the degradation of the Vicar. But, as is usual in a priest-ridden country, the whole thing was allowed to blow over. The publisher of the tract we have before us concludes by making some very forcible remarks about the expediency of having the monastical orders suppressed in the Philippines, and substituted by the secular clergy. Although we give his version of the scandalous what it is worth, and cannot vouch for its accuracy, we are fully of opinion that the evil deeds perpetrated within the walls of Convents and Monasteries very seldom transpire outside, and that we only know an infinitesimal part of them. Maria Monk's revelations and other similar reports are only shadows of the frightful deeds of darkness which are often consummated within the sacred walls of the so-called houses of virginity and self-imposed celibacy.

We hear that the Royal Geographical Society of London, by virtue of a special resolution passed at the meeting held on the 26th November last, has conferred the privileges of membership on the well-known Macao advocate Mr. Basto, Jr. in recognition of important services rendered by the recipient to that scientific society.

THE fatality which occurred yesterday on the Peak Tramway was investigated by Mr. Wodehouse, at the Magistrate's this morning. George Atkinson, of the Himalaya, said that yesterday morning he met another seaman named Derrick, and spent the morning driving about in 'rickshas and having drinks. About ten o'clock Derrick, when just going back to the ship, decided to go to the Peak, and they went accordingly, with two other men. Derrick was drunk. On reaching the lower terminus they learnt that there would be no car till twelve, so Derrick said he would not wait, but would walk. The party accordingly walked up the tram-line. They reached a place where the metals were carried on girders over a watercourse, and Derrick, who was ahead, fell through whilst trying to walk across. They clambered down, and found him bleeding from the head, insensible. As they could do nothing for him they all left him, and reported the matter to the police, who advised them to tell the captain. Sergeant McLean went up with an ambulance, and found the man lying in the ravine, dead. His Worship found that he came by his death accidentally.

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A JUNK.

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry this morning, at the Magistrate's, into the circumstances attending the death of Chong Achoi, who died on Monday from a gunshot wound inflicted by pirates the previous evening.

Dr. Marques deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that a bullet had gone through the abdomen, entering at the back.

The captain of the junk which the pirates attacked said that he left Hoilow for Hongkong on Saturday, and about 6.30 the following evening, when about nine miles from Cape D'Aguilar, he saw a junk approaching, from which a shot was fired. He hid himself in the hold, and shortly afterwards the men on the strange junk came on board. They remained a short time, and after they had gone witness emerged from his hiding-place and inspected the deck. He found that three men—among them the deceased—were wounded, and 37 sacks of turnips taken.

One of the passengers said that he saw the junk approach, and tried to get into the hold, but it was already filled by the captain and crew. About half a dozen shots were fired at them, and afterwards about ten men came on board. One of them hit witness on the head with a club, because he was lying on a bag of turnips, which the man wanted. Three other passengers were injured, one being shot in the body, another in the calf of the leg, and a third in the head. No shots were fired after the pirates came on board, as they were only armed with knives.

Inspector Mackie said he found the wounded men lying in a lodging house, and removed the deceased, who was the worst injured, to the Hospital, where he died next day. He was 25, and said he was a farmer from Hoilow. He said he had been shot by pirates, but could not identify any of them.

His Worship found that deceased had been wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following candidates passed the 'First Aid' Examination held on Friday, December 21st, 1888. Deputy Surveyor-General Lewis, P. M. O. Examined. Names alphabetically arranged:—

Mrs. Gordon Cameron. Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Copland. Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Craner. Mrs. Yeatherd. Mrs. Hermann. Ah May. Mrs. McCullum.

Mrs. Bateson Wright passed the third examination, and is entitled to the Medal of the Association.

Ah May is the first Chinese woman, so far as we know, who has obtained the certificate. She is nurse at the Alice Memorial Hospital and the technical training she has received in the course just finished will be of great use to her in her duties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.—To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—It was my good fortune to be present at the Ball given by His Excellency on the night of the 3rd. Every use was made of the available space, but what astonished me was the fact of there being no ball-room. However suitable Government House may have been for the Hongkong of 40 years ago, it is entirely inadequate now, and the accommodation is simply contemptible. It is a disgrace to a colony as populous and wealthy as Hongkong, that when the Queen's representative gives a small ball, it should be necessary to build a shed in which to provide the supper. The comments made by some of the foreign officers present on this fact were, I believe, mentally echoed by every lady and gentleman present.

Your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Owing to the rawness of the weather at this season, the natives are suffering much from throat and chest complaints, which have already proved fatal to some. A friend writes to commend dieting with raw turnips, or pickled olives, as a prophylactic.

On 3rd December, the Governor appointed Mr. Chong Shing-yi a Justice of the Peace.

fei, in Anhui, and a relative of Li Hung-chang, who is a native of that town also, manager of Keelung coal mines. He was in charge of the coal-mining before, and is thought very highly of by the Governor, who has been twice to see him and prescribe for him, for he is suffering from malarial fever.

Further particulars are given of the recent siege of Chang-hwa, in Formosa, in a letter from that island. The besieging rebels numbered several thousand men, and the District Magistrate Li Kan-chien put a soldier of the garrison at each battlement of the city wall, armed with gun and sword, and two soldiers at the more important points, expecting the enemy would try and carry the place by escalade. Lamps, backed by thick paper in such a way as to show the light only outwards, were suspended on the battlements so that the garrison could observe the rebels below while their own movements were hidden from them. Having discovered that the rebels had a secret understanding with the soldiers inside, the Magistrate also changed the positions of the various parties under his command, so that when, later on, the attacking force shouted to their confederates, the rebels in reply might only mislead them as to the point to which they were to direct the attack, and they were received with a well-nourished fire of rifle and lost great numbers of men. The person really most active in inciting to the revolt was one Shi Li-kong, a renegade member of the 'Gentry' class, aided by others of his family, one of whom, Shi Kiu-tan, took an active personal part in the siege. If Chang-hwa had fallen, the whole of Formosa would have been in danger; it was most fortunate therefore that General Lin Yin-tang should have arrived in the nick of time to raise the siege. When he attacked the rebels in the rear, the defenders on the wall were lowered down by ropes and attacked them on the other side, without waiting to open the city gates. General Chen Yun-king and Cheng Tze-ao have gone with a force in three divisions against the aboriginal savages, who still hold out at Shiu-tak and I-lan.

PEKING NEWS.

The next meeting of the Peking Oriental Society was to have taken place on December 21st, at 9 p.m., at the Spanish Legation, when Dr. Edkins was to read a paper on "The Poetry of Li Tai-po."

It is said the small railway at Wan-shou-shan has been laid, and the rolling stock placed in position under the supervision of Mr. J. Stewart, of the Tientsin Arsenal; but it is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth about any of these matters. There is joy in Peking over the prospect of the railway being laid between Tungchow and Tientsin.

A Peking policeman, who seemed affable and intelligent, but who wore an uncommonly bad hat, says that the tribute from France consisting of a railway train with portable rails, has lately reached the palace at the Seventh Prince. "Why was it first taken to the Prince's Palace?" he was asked. The old man coughed merrily and said, "It is written in the Book of Odes, 'Quidquid id est tunc datus et dona ferentes,' which means, 'Sometimes it is safer to look a gift horse in the mouth.' When His Imperial Highness has examined the fire-wheel carts, they will be presented to his Majesty the Emperor." Then, after a pause: "France can have face now! In the arrival of this tribute we see the proof that the Emperor has forgiven the French rebellion of 1884."

In our paper of 31st instant reference was made by a correspondent to the disagreeable incident that had occurred at the Temple of Heaven. The incident, which, however, had none of the features ascribed to it by our friend, as regards the use of Chinese slang, &c., was all the more displeasing, and unexpected as the Tung-shi Yamen, so far from having put difficulties in the way of the admission of the foreign visitors, on the contrary had given them every encouragement, and had actually obtained for them the special permission of the Empress. The accident must, therefore, be considered as probably arising from the jealousy and retrograde spirit of the Board of Sacrifices, which was happy to find an opportunity of revenging themselves upon the visitors, as a return for pressure put upon the Board from higher quarters to remove the objections that had been raised against the admission of foreigners to the Temple. The want of courtesy, and, to say the least, the exceedingly offensive behaviour of the lower officials who were on the spot, did the rest. We are glad to hear that a suitable and acceptable apology has been offered to the German Minister, and that he has been requested to forward the expression of it to his illustrious visitors.

It is interesting to observe from notices in the Peking Gazette how the Chinese Government deals with problems of administration which tax the wisdom of the statesmen of other countries. In her efforts, for example, at colonization China proceeds from a perfectly definite idea of the object to be attained, and it cannot be said that the methods she adopts are not marked with intelligence. Her attempts to utilize convicts to fill up the waste space in Turkestan and form a convenient substratum for official administration to work upon is quite equal to either French or English efforts in a similar direction in New Caledonia, Van Diemen's Land, and the West Indian Plantations. And in some respects the Chinese are prompter in their action: When they perceive certain measures do not succeed, a memorial from an official followed by an Edict from the Throne reverses them. The untidy character of the official emigrants to Turkestan, the positive evils and negation of valuable colonizing results inseparable from their celibate condition being reported to and recognized by the Throne; it is decreed that in future the emigrants must be accompanied by their families. How long would it require such a change of policy to translate itself into executive acts in any Western country?—Chinese Times.

PEKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The exhibition of the electric light during the past fortnight has been a source of considerable wonder and observation to the natives.

The light, which is intended for the palace, has been witnessed at the Legation Street and has attracted crowds of people to see it, including some of the Ministers from the Tung-shi Yamen, and officials from the palace itself. The exhibition has been a highly satisfactory one.

Six railway carriages and a locomotive arrived there, and have been on view in the grounds of Prince Chun's residence. Of the former, three are to remain in their present location, while the remaining three and the locomotive have been removed to Wan-shou-shan, where they will be used in the grounds around the lake.

Early News.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

THE LARGEST WAR SHIPS AT THEIR MERCY.

The destruction of the schooner *Silliman* at a distance of more than a mile by a charge of only five-five pounds was sufficient to demonstrate the wonderful accuracy of the gun when fired at a fixed target from a fixed platform. The fact that the *Silliman* was a wooden craft should not be urged against the gun, since, being light and unballasted, she would rise like a cork from the application of force down below. The manufacturers were anxious to demonstrate the power of their weapon to the satisfaction of the most incredulous, and asked that one of the old monitors be braced and rendered as unsinkable as possible for a target. They claimed that "at a distance of one mile we will destroy any vessel now in the United States navy, and with larger guns which we can construct we will destroy any vessel that is or can be built." It is by no means certain that this is an exaggerated claim. A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, who has had much experience in the matter of high explosive and submarine mines, has recently declared to Captain Zilinski his belief that the immense charges carried by these dynamite shells will be effective against the underwater hulls of formidable ships at much greater distances than is now expected. It is probable that 600 pounds of gelatine and dynamite—ten times the charge that destroyed the *Silliman*—will be fatal against any ship's bottom at a horizontal distance of twenty feet. The gun is, therefore, more destructive than any of the submarine torpedoes like the Whitehead and much more reliable in its action. The upward effect of the explosion on the *Silliman* is shown by the fact that the large iron tank in the hold was lifted and forced through the decks above, as shown in the photograph taken after the explosion.—American Magazine.

SORGHUM SUGAR A FAILURE.

For more than twenty-five years farmers in the Northern States have been encouraged to believe that there was profit in raising sorghum for the purpose of making sugar and syrup from its juice. At first they were informed that there was money in the domestic manufacture of these articles. They accordingly bought crushers and evaporating pans at most extravagant prices, and sought to combine the manufacture of sugar and syrup with the production of cane. The losses resulting from these undertakings amounted to millions. At one time the majority of the more wealthy farmers in several countries in this State were making or trying to make table sweets from sorghum. As sugar and molasses were then high they felt like persons in their undertakings. They were, however, persons interested in the sale of sorghum seed crushers, evaporators and books of instruction helped keep up the excitement in regard to sugar-making in the North. In this they were aided by the agricultural papers.

It was soon found to be impracticable for farmers to work up the cane they succeeded in raising, and the domestic manufacture of sugar and molasses was given up. The plan of establishing co-operative factories was then proposed. These in turn failed. Commercial factories having a costly machinery were then established in various parts of the country. Like most new enterprises they were reported as successful. Most of them, however, suspended operations at the close of the second season. The companies that managed them found that they made no money. Farmers who supplied the mills found that they could not raise cane and haul it to a mill for \$1 per ton, which was generally all that they could obtain for it. Sorghum was discovered to be quite a difficult crop to raise, and a very uncertain one. Perhaps the most successful factory in the West was the one at Champigny, Ill., which was closed at the end of the second season. It made good sugar, but it did not pay.

At least two States, New Jersey and Kansas, paid a bounty on the sugar made from them. The former State paid a bounty of \$1 per ton for the cane raised and 1 cent per pound for the sugar made from it. For five years a factory was conducted at Rio Grande, N. S., and it is now reported that the sugar it turned out cost 13 cents per pound. For years the National Department of Agriculture has been run largely in the interest of the so-called sorghum-sugar industry, and the present Commissioner owes his appointment largely to the fact that he encouraged it. But the department chemist has at last decided that sorghum sugar is a "delusion and a snare." This is exactly what *The Times* has been saying for many years. It has constantly contended that great injury was being done to farmers by representing that there was even a reasonable probability of making sorghum sugar profitable. It has called attention to the fact that making sugar from tropical cane in Louisiana was dependent on a high protective tariff.

For the good of the country it is to be hoped that no new inducements will be held out to farmers to raise sorghum for any other purpose than for feeding to stock. The Department of Agriculture has given most attention to possible crops, as tea and Northern sugar cane. This country has special advantages for producing certain crops, and these should receive attention. The money spent on attempts to raise tea and to make sugar from sorghum might have exterminated the gophers and ground squirrels that are so destructive in several of the States and Territories. The laws of nature determine what crops can be profitably raised in any country. It is useless to attempt to carry on war against fate, as it is certain to end in defeat.—Chicago News.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at No. 1, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also, A First-class London made DOG CART, and THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to J. C. L. ROUGH, Manager, No. 6 PEDDER'S HILL, Hongkong, 20th May, 1886.

To-day's Advertisements.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

AT BOWRINGTON.



OPEN EVERY NIGHT, At 8, commencing at 9 sharp.

SATURDAYS 2 PERFORMANCES. Doors open at 3, show commences at 3.30 P.M.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

TONIGHT, A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME; MANY & NOVEL FEATS.

TONIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME, "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE," Danced on Horseback, by MISS LE BLONDE HARMSTON, Miss VICTORIA BLANCHE, Miss JENNIE, Miss EMILY ROWLAND, Mr. W. B. HARMSTON, Mr. GEORGE HARMSTON, Mr. W. B. HARMSTON, and Mr. CANTINI. These difficult and intricate quadrilles are directed by Mr. W. B. HARMSTON.

Pacific Contest of Skill, Strength, and Dexterity, in the School of Physical Education, by the whole Company.

Remember this is the Last week of this First Class Exhibition.

COME ONE, COME ALL; PLENTY OF ROOM FOR EVERY ONE.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES!!! Boxes with 6 Chairs.....\$9.00 Single Chairs in Boxes.....1.50 Dress Circle Chairs.....1.00 Carpet Seats.....0.50 Gallery.....0.30

Children and Soldiers in uniform in the Gallery 20 Cents. To all other parts of the house Half Price.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will (By Special Request) give TWO MORE PERFORMANCES OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA "IOLANTHE,"

ON THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, the 10th and 12th January, 1889.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

Tickets for the Performance of 10th January will be obtained from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, and for that of 12th January, on FRIDAY, 4th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

Intimations.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to NOON, on the 10th instant, for the SUPPLY of 10 OLD JUNKS of from 800 to 1,000 piculs capacity each.

Each Junk must be provided with 2 Anchors and Cables, and one or two Masts—sails not required—and must be capable of carrying a full cargo of stone or other dead weight.

Where Tenders are accepted the Junks will be required to be delivered at the Junk Anchorage off the Harbour Office.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, R. Com. R.N., Harbour Master, &c., Harbour Department.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be NO SPOON or other COMPETITIONS until further Notice.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1889.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

SITUATED ON GARDEN LOT, No. 55, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON, five minutes walk from the landing.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only kept.

Two First Class English and one American Billiard Tables, also a Tennis Lawn.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the steam-launch *Morning Star* to run special night trips, last boat leaving Kowloon at midnight.

At 10 to 12 cents each way.

For Particulars, Apply to J. C. L. ROUGH, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1888.

NOTICE. THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY."

ARE still prepared to Lighter Ships or Steamers at the TAKU BAR, for Three Dollar Cents (3s) per picul.

Owners of Agents of Steamers or Vessels are requested to notify the Undersigned by telegram or otherwise, the date of departure of their vessels, so as to enable him to do the work quickly.

Unfinished work at the Bar will be done at the rate of Five Cents per Picul (5c).

Amusements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day REMOVED to No. 47, Wyndham Street, where I shall continue to give lessons in Music. All orders from private parties promptly attended to.

A. CATTANEO, [153]

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

TIME TABLE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

One of the Company's Launches runs daily as a Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point at the following hours:

TIME TABLE.		LEAVES HONGKONG.		LEAVES KOWLOON.	
6.10 A.M.	1.40 P.M.	6.25 A.M.	2.10 P.M.	6.30 A.M.	1.40 P.M.
7.40 " 3.35 "	8.05 " 4.10 "	7.10 " 3.10 "	8.05 " 4.10 "	8.15 " 4.25 "	8.05 " 4.10 "
9.00 " 5.00 "	9.10 " 5.20 "	9.10 " 5.20 "	9.10 " 5.20 "	9.40 " 5.40 "	9.50 " 5.55 "
10.10 " 6.15 "	10.25 " 6.40 "	10.25 " 6.40 "	10.25 " 6.40 "	10.50 " 7.05 "	1.10 P.M. 7.15 "
12.10 P.M. 7.25 "	1.10 " 7.40 "	1.10 " 7.40 "	1.10 " 7.40 "	NIGHT SERVICE.	9.00 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	11.00 "	8.30 P.M.	11.00 "	11.30 "	12.00 "

SCALE OF FARES.

DAY SERVICE.

For one Adult,.....10 Cents. \$2.00

" under 10, 5 " 1.00

" Chinese stevedores, 2 " 0.50

" servants, 1 " 0.50

" Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

" Book of Coupons for 20 Trips, \$1.

NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers whether Subscribers or otherwise will be charged to cents each way.

BOOK OF COUPONS, 20 TRIPS, \$2.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to and cancels all previous ones.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PARCEL DELIVERY EXPRESS and WAITING ROOM will be established from the 1st January, 1889, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, (opposite the Wharf).

PARCEL OFFICE.

Two Parcel Deliveries per day will be made between Hongkong, Kowloon and Hungnam.

Parcels sent on board the Company's Boat at Kowloon to the custody of the Collector, who will grant a Receipt for the same, will be delivered to the address in Hongkong.

Parcels received at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, will be delivered to the address at Kowloon or Hungnam as the case may be.

CONDITIONS.

Weight.—Not to exceed 7 lbs.

Value.—Not to exceed \$50 (Fifty Dollars).

CHARGES.

For Subscribers, for each Delivery, 10 Cents.

For Non-Subscribers, for each Delivery, 20 Cents.

N.B.—Parcels in excess of 7 lbs. will be charged for at the rate of 3 cents, for each additional pound. The Company will not be responsible for more than \$50 (Fifty Dollars), on any one package.

WAITING ROOM

will be opened from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., daily, (SUNDAYS excepted), No. 1, Pedder's Wharf.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

JOHN OLSON, MANAGER.

THE HOTEL has recently been refitted and considerably enlarged; entrance, Queen's Road.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

Tiffin at 1 o'clock; DINNER at 7.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN TABLES.

WINE, SPIRITS, & MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality only.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1888.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the Wharf, or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1889.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.
THE SHARE MARKET.

A great many transactions in Banks were recorded this forenoon, at 162 cash, 165 to 166 for February, and 162 to 163 for March.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—163 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, 157 share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$225 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—172 1/2 per share, 12 1/2.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$79 per share, sellers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Panjin and Sunghie Din Samantan Mining Co.—\$7 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East River Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Seng Kee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis. nominal.

The China-Rubber Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01

Bank Bills, on demand 3/01

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/77

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/95

ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2

ON DEMAND 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 71 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul... \$680

(Allowance, Tails 4 to 32)

OLD MALWA, per picul... \$690

(Allowance, Tails 16 to 32)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest... \$580

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest... \$582

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest... \$593

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... \$575

NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest... \$557

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest... \$570

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul... \$550

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul... \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul... \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th January, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

5th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

6th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

7th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

8th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

9th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

10th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

11th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

12th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

13th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

14th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

15th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

16th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

17th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

18th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

19th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

20th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

21st January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

22nd January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

23rd January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

24th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

25th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

26th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

27th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

28th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

29th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

30th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

31st January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

1st February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

2nd February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

3rd February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

4th February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

5th February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

6th February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, with the English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 8th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo for this port, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Regent*, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Posidon*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 602, F. A. Brissander, 4th Jan.—Shanghai 1st Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Aereboe, 5th Jan.—Pakhoi 1st Jan., and Hoihow 3rd, General—Wielers & Co.

ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,528, S. H. Butler, 5th Jan.—Kobe 30th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 5th Jan.—Vancouver 6th Dec., and Yokohama 20th, Mails and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Crow, 5th Jan.—Whampoa 5th Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harris, 5th Jan.—Kobe 30th Dec., General and Coal—D. Laprak & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

ANTON, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c. Pakhoi, British steamer, for Swatow. Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong. Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai. Daphne, British steamer, for Singapore. Haiphong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

January 4, *Devawongse*, British steamer, for Bangkok.

January 4, *Verona*, British steamer, for Kobe.

January 4, *Verona*, British steamer, for Yokohama.

January 5, *Stentor*, British steamer, for Amoy.

January 5, *Metopidia*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

January 5, *Glenavon*, British str., for Shanghai.

January 5, *Daphne*, British steamer, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Ulysses*, str., from Kobe.—Misses Crossman, Dale, and Mr. Larson.

Per *Albany*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—113 Chinese.

Per *Kung-pai*, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. O. B. Rigden, Mr. Grundmann, and 72 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Daphne*, str., for Singapore.—2 Europeans and 10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Pakhoi*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.

Per *Marie*, str., for Haiphong.—1 European and 25 Chinese.

Per *Anton*, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.

Per *Fushun*, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 50 Chinese.

Per *Haiphong*, str., for Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Feow Ah Seat, Messrs. O. Moller and Haesloop, For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, For Foochow.—Dr. and Mrs. Manson, and Mr. Holliday. For Coast Ports.—250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Ulysses* reports that she left Kobe on the 30th ultimo. Had strong northerly winds and dull weather.

The Chinese steamship *Kung-pai* reports that she left Shanghai on the 1st instant. Experienced fresh north and north-westerly winds and light rain to Tung-yung; thence to Breaker Point had steady monsoon and overcast sky; thence to port moderate north-east wind and fine weather.

The British steamship *Albany* reports that she left Victoria on the 6th ultimo; arrived at Yokohama on the 27th. Had a continual succession of terrific gales and mountainous sea the whole passage. Left Yokohama on the 29th. Had moderate to fresh north-west and south-west winds with rain on the Japanese coast; thence to this port had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Anton*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Ulysses*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Deng*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Triph*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1.00 P.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c. Australia, India, via Madras.—Per *Caladenia*, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11.00 A.M.

For New York via Suez Canal.—Per *Yorkshire*, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Thibet*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c. &c.—Per *Sutlej*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 3,500, Geo. A. Lee, 12th Dec.—Vancouver 13th Nov., and Nagasaki 8th Dec., General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 2nd Jan.—Haiphong 30th Dec., and Hoihow 1st Jan., Rice—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hohlmann, 1st Jan.—Nagasaki 29th Dec., Coal—Wielers & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan.—Kutchinotzu 29th Dec., Coals—Siemssen & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,890, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan.—Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General—Carlowitz & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 25th Dec.—Swatow 24th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,395, F. Voss, 1st Jan.—Hoihow 26th Dec., General—Siemssen & Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 574, G. Taylor, 4th Jan.—Amoy 3rd Jan., General—Russell & Co.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brönsen, 1st Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., General—Melchers & Co.

FRJER, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lurd, 30th Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GLINAVON, British steamer, 1,935, J. Jacobs, 3rd Jan.—London 19th Nov., Suez Canal, 4th Dec., and Singapore 28th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan.—Foochow 30th Dec., Amoy 1st Jan., and Swatow 2nd, General—D. Laprak & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 30th Dec.—Foochow 29th Dec., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, S. R. Massmann, 3rd Jan.—Swatow 2nd Jan., Coals—Wielers & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd Jan.—Calcutta 13th Dec., Amoy 21st, and Singapore 29th, Cotton, and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

JOHANNES BRUN, Norwegian steamer, 716, 31st Dec.—Haiphong, via Hoihow 28th Dec., Rice and Pigs—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 31st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Dec., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hundewadt, 2nd Jan.—Haiphong 31st Dec., Rice and General—A. R. Marty.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Jno. Metcalfe, 27th Dec.—San Francisco 28th Nov., and Yokohama 21st Dec., Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 2nd Jan.—Bangkok 26th Dec., Rice—Hop Hing Hong.

PHUQUOC, French steamer, 183, Robin, 17th Dec.—Touren 11th Dec., Coal—Wing Toy.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, P. W. Case, 3rd Jan.—Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 677, P. Moos, 2nd Dec.—Haiphong 19th Dec., and Hoihow 21st, General—Wielers & Co.

YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsten, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 2nd Jan., General—Siemssen & Co.

YEHSHIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAR, British bark, 390, T. Manro, 1st Dec.—Newchwang, via Amoy 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed. Order.

ARCADIA, British bark, 417, D. S. Eward, 25th Nov.—Whampoa 24th Nov., General—Wielers & Co.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec.—Hoihow 18th Nov., Sanpanwood—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.

BYLOIA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 16th Dec.—Amoy 12th Dec., General—Wielers & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars—Captain.

DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast—Order.

ESMERALDA, British sch., 150, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec.—Marinaas 8th Dec., General—Order.

ERKOLINO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk